

# KJMM Pork & Grain Range Farm – 13042-3 Checklist Supplement

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## **April 2, 2013 CAFO Inspection:**

On 04/2/13 a CAFO inspection was conducted of KJMM Pork & Grain to determine compliance and level of action achieved relevant to issues discovered during a complaint inspection on 4/17/12. I (Brian Rodely DWPC-FOS) conducted the inspection of KJMM while I was accompanied by Bruce Rodely DWPC-FOS during the inspection. Building references and area descriptions can be found in the site plan, land application site plan, and references to photos can be found in the photo pages attached.

We arrived at KJMM at approximately 1:00 pm, donned sanitary footwear, and made contact with Jared Schilling (KJMM partner/site manager). I explained to Schilling that we were there to conduct a CAFO inspection and confirm all the facility upgrades completed since the previous inspection on 4/17/12. Schilling told me that the on-site manager had been land applying liquid manure from stage 3 of the lagoon system in a wheat field west of the lagoons. I asked the application rate and Schilling told me the meter was broken and he was not sure what application rate was used. I asked Schilling if there was runoff reaching any waterways and he told me there was. I asked if the application was ongoing and he told me they quit when he knew there was manure reaching the drainage ditch that runs through the site.

As we walked to the land application site we noted the new covered composting bin located south east of stage 3 as shown in photo 1. Next we observed liquid manure running south of the land application site to the drainage ditch and the water in the drainage ditch was dark with manure. We followed the drainage ditch for about ½ mile where the water continued to be dark with manure solids. I told Schilling that he needed to acquire equipment to temporarily dam the drainage ditch when we find the end of the dark manure-laden water to stop the discharge, land apply affected water, flush the affected stream bed, and land apply flushed material. Schilling went back to the facility to acquire equipment to stop the discharge. Rodely and I followed the drainage ditch winding for over an additional mile until we reached Mud Creek as shown in photo 2 and 3 where dark manure-laden water can be seen entering Mud Creek. It appears that the dark water had just reached Mud Creek due to the lack of dark manure solids apparent along the creek bank as described in photo 2. I called Schilling and advised him of our findings and location. Schilling told me he knew where we were located and would create a temporary dam in the drainage ditch immediately upstream of Mud Creek and land apply to wheat fields with a tanker using a functioning rate controller. We walked back to our vehicle to begin sampling.

For sampling purposes we walked to the drainage ditch where manure was discharging from a field ditch shown in photo 4 and took a sample in the drainage ditch after as shown on the land application map and photo 5. I walked immediately north of the sampling point in the drainage ditch and took a photo of liquid manure running to a swale that drains west then discharges to the drainage ditch as shown in photos 6 and 7. I walked to the south end of the land application area to document the excessive amount of liquid manure as shown in photo 8. I then walked up the west berm of stage 2 and took photo 9 documenting the amount of liquid manure removed from the gravity-flow lagoon system and took photo 10 showing the field ditch next to stages 2 and 3. We went to the confluence of the drainage

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ditch with Mud Creek and I sampled upstream of Mud Creek as shown in photo 11. We took samples of the drainage ditch documented in photo 12 immediately upstream of the temporary dam that Schilling was constructing as shown in photo 13. We left the site at approximately 5:15 p.m. to overnight ship samples via UPS.

## **April 3, 2013 CAFO Inspection:**

On 04/3/13 Bruce Rodely DWPC-FOS and I (Brian Rodely DWPC-FOS) conducted a follow-up inspection of KJMM to determine the status of the discharge and complete inspection of the entire facility.

We arrived at KJMM at approximately 12:00 pm, donned sanitary footwear, and made contact with with Jared Schilling (KJMM partner/site manager). Schilling told me that he had successfully created a dam of the drainage ditch and was currently land applying the liquid manure upstream of the dam and would flush with fresh water after the manure-laden water was land applied. I explained to Schilling that we needed to conduct a records review, complete inspection of the remainder of the facility, and confirm the discharge was successfully stopped.

We went to the site office where I completed the Livestock Facility Inspection Checklist, interviewed Schilling, and reviewed the CNMP with records maintained on site. It is apparent that the CNMP was followed during the land application of the liquid manure except for the application rate that was obviously excessive due to the meter malfunction. After the records review we observed the site where another photo of the covered compost operation was taken from the southeast as shown in photo 14. The old compost bins had one bay still in use and was “cooking” the final batch of compost in the watertight concrete bins (photo 15) periodically pumped to stage 1. Photo 16 shows the field ditch as observed from stage 3 that was still blocked with temporary earthen dams. Manure solids were still present (photo 17) in the drainage ditch approximately 10 feet upstream of created by the backflow of a large volume of liquid manure discharged by the field ditch. The swale running parallel to the drainage ditch ultimately discharging into the drainage ditch is shown in photo 18. Land application of the blocked drainage ditch water was ongoing as shown in photos 19, 20, and 21. Dark manure-laden water is shown in photo 22 immediately upstream of the temporary dam constructed by Schilling. Borrow area used for the temporary dam is shown in photo 24 and the effect of the dam is shown in photo 24 where there is no dark manure-laden water entering Mud Creek. The land application tanker was preparing to refill as we left the area of Mud Creek as shown in photo 25. I met with Schilling and told him to continue land application until the dark water is removed, flush, reapply, and they would likely receive a violation notice from the Agency.

## **Summary/Proposed Actions:**

In summary, there were several violations of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act noted during the inspection. Noted violations of the Act include Sections stating in part pursuant to Section 12(a) “No person shall: Cause or Threaten or Allow the discharge of any contaminants into the environment so as

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to cause or tend to cause water pollution in Illinois”, Section 12(d) “ No person shall deposit any contaminants upon the land in such a place and manner so as to create a water pollution hazard”, and Section 12(f) “No person shall cause, threaten or allow the discharge of any contaminant into the waters of the state without an NPDES permit”.

KJMM – Range Farm should immediately consider the following:

- Land apply at agronomic rates affected water and manure solids from the contaminated areas of the unnamed tributary identified as the drainage ditch. Flushing of the drainage ditch to the temporary dam should be part of the effort to clean manure solids collected in the tributary.
- Remove any known storm water infiltration to the lagoon system to minimize the volume of manure generated annually.
- Check, calibrate, and repair defective equipment as provided in the CNMP prior to land application to ensure compliance with the CNMP.
- Acquire an NPDES permit for Livestock Operations.